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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1885. THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages.

Our friends should see that their newsman fur tishes them with the entire paper. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Oct, 3, 1885, was:

President Cleveland and Governor Hill. Here is a pretty lively letter which seems to have been called out by the progress of

political events: "Sin: Since I can recollect it has been the custom for the Fresident, or some officer of his Cabinet speaking for him, to congratulate the Gubernatorial nomines of his own party in the State of New York, or, in fact, in any other State, upon his nomination

"Democratic and Republican Administrations have invariably paid this compliment until Groven CLEVE-LAND has seen fit to omit it. "This omission, more than anything else, would tend

This omission, more than anything else, would tend be show that the nomination of Governor Hill is not very pleasing to the President, and also that the latter is wanting in the refued courtesy that should character-ise the occupant of the White House, and which was so well exemplified in the person of his predecessor. "CONNON POLITERESE."

Mr. CLEVELAND has his own ideas about things, and particularly about political etiquette. He appears to think that when a man becomes an officeholder he should refrain from giving too great an expression of his partisanship, and should guard against any act that could be construed as showing too decided a partiality for any one party. He has enjoined this principle upon the minor officers of the Government, and how much more strongly should it apply to the more exalted post of President. It could not be supposed that, holding these views, Mr. CLEVELAND, although he had been chosen to the Presidency by the Democracy, should publish a letter of congratulation to his former colleague on occasion of his nomination by a party Convention.

But our correspondent should not be troubled by such a little thing. The fact remains that Mr. CLEVELAND carnestly desires the election of Mr. HILL and the success of his party in November, and so all the Democrats can vote for the ticket. Besides, we suppose that Mr. CLEVELAND will go to Buffalo on the 3d of November to vote for Mr. HILL himself. Mr. Manning will also go to Albany, and Mr. WHITNEY will come to this city for the same purpose.

It would not be a bad thing for the Democracy alone if Mr. HILL should be beaten. It would be a bad thing for Mr. CLEVELAND also; and we dare say he knows it.

An Ambitious Project.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, of which HENRY WARD BEECHER is Chaplain, has under consideration a visit to England next summer. The report of the committee which has the matter in charge has not yet been made, but the prospect of a favorable decision is said to have already influenced recruiting. It is believed that when the journey is definitely determined upon, the ranks will fill up very fast, and that at least seven hundred men will be taken across the

Perhaps this estimate is not exaggerated. The men would go at excursion rates, and a cheap trip to England will attract many who, when on pleasure bent, have, like JOHN GILPIN, a frugal mind. What may be the value of the journey in a military point of view is not explained, and perhaps has not been thought of. But the double advantage of going to Europe at a cheap rate and in military guise will no doubt attract many recruits, who will struggle hard to get beyond the domain of the awkward squad in season for street parades in the Old World.

It is not to be supposed, of course, that the prospective treat will be equally great for the British public. They might be interested in a visit of the New York and Chicago nines, or of the Puritan, as being something exceptionally good of their respective kinds. But soldiers are not wholly unfamiliar objects to them, and they have frequently seen regiments equal in celebrity and in military

experience even to the Brooklyn militia. The Thirteenth, however, will not mind a little matter like that, and will perhaps fancy that although Europe has a few very fair troops, it can really show no warriors like them. If it can, why have they not already visited America? The Thirteenth exhibited entire readiness to go to Canada some years ago, and in like manner it is now willing to rush to more distant lands where the Seventh, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third might hesitate to treat.

Should the officers and men of the Thirteenth decide to go to Europe, they will doubtless be well received on grounds of international good feeling.

Russia's Aim.

There seems to be no lack of proof that Russian emissaries have for some years been engaged in fomenting trouble in Roumelia. though the impression gains ground that the recent explosion was premature and inconvenient. The rising would have been regarded with unmixed satisfaction at St. Petersburg could it have been deferred until a more pliant instrument of Muscovite ambition could have been substituted for Prince ALEXANDER, and until the completion of the trans-Caspian Railway to Sarakhs would have offered a guarantee against England's interposition on the Bosporus. It is also probable that BISMARCK would have liked to see the Balkan region remain quiescent for a few months longer, until the Parliamentary lections in Great Britain had determined the attitude of the greatest naval power.

But, because they have been taken by surprise, it does not follow that the statesmen of St. Petersburg and Berlin will swerve a hair's breadth from their fundamental purposes. Their hands may have been forced, but they are not the less certain to make the best of all the cards they hold, and to miss no points in the game. Russia will practically have the Balkan passes at her disposal if she can persuade the powers not only to sanction the union of the Bulgarians on both sides of the mountains, but also to install a more tractable ruler of her own selection in the place of Prince ALEXANDER, deposed for infraction of the treaty whose creature he was. But the fact that the Prince is regarded with disfavor by the Czar would be a strong argument for his retention in office in the eyes of the Sulfau and of Lord Salis-BURY. It should also prove a decisive consideration with BISMARCK, unless he had reason to believe that Prince WALDEMAR, the substitute suggested by M. DE GIERS, would be likely in his turn to disappoint his

Russian patron. Of one thing we may rest assured, that in every step taken at this crisis, no matter how unexpected and annoying the complication is. Russia's eyes are fixed upon the goal from which they have never wavered through the diplomacy and warfare of the last hundred years, namely, the conquest of Constantinople. We should underrate the

shrewdness and prescience of the Czar's advisers, if we supposed that their demonstra-tion on the Turcoman frontier meant more than a precaution against renewed obstruction by England to the accomplishment of their capital design. They thoroughly understand that, considered as an instrument for action upon Europe, their army is weakened by every rood of its advance in central Asia, and that the solid gains of Russia have been made, not on the Oxus and the Murghab, but upon the Baltic and Black Seas, the Pruth, the Danube, and the Vistula. They know that a far-distant mutinous and essentially unprofitable dependency like India would be but a meagre equivalent for the transfer of the Russian capital from the Gulf of Finland to the Bosporus. They have small relish for the bait held out to them by Germany in the hope of transforming its formidable neighbor into an Asiatic power. They foresee that with the Czar once planted at Constantinople the absorption of Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and India would be probable but quite secondary results, for the main question would be whether the Continent of Europe was to be Muscovite or German.

The interests of Russia and of Germany are essentially irreconcilable, and no dynastic affiliations and conventional amenities can for many years avert the collision of the two most tremendous political and military organisms of our times. Meanwhile their statesmen will be governed in every move they make on the European chessboard by the wish to gain strategical advantages with relation to each other; and the key to their action in the coming deliberations on the Roumelian incident will be found in the irremediable antagonism of their respective interests with regard to the future disposition of the Bosporus.

The Wise and the Foolish.

The efficiency of vaccination as a measure of protection against small-pox has never been more strikingly demonstrated than during the present epidemic in Montreal.

The population of the town is toward one hundred and fifty thousand souls, of whom, perhaps, two-thirds are of French origin. From the beginning of the epidemic up to Sept. 15 the total number of deaths from small-pox was 728, all, except 87, being among the French Canadians. That is, although they constitute only about two-thirds of the population, over sixsevenths of the mortality was among them, and the contagion continues to gather force almost wholly in the French quarters of the town and its neighborhood. Last week, of the more than three hundred deaths from small-pox, only six, we are told, "occurred among the Anglo-Saxon Protestant popula-Besides, the epidemic is chiefly confined to the less intelligent of the inhabitants of French descent, who make up much less than two-thirds of the total population.

These French Canadians, in general, retain the old prejudice against vaccination, and it is all the more violent because it is based on religious superstition, and is intensified by hatred of the English advocates of the practice. Though they see their people dying by the hundred from small-pox, they cry out that it is a sin to rely on any other aid than the supernatural to ward off the pestilence. and at last have risen in violent revolt against the health officers who are trying to enforce vaccination, and so drive out the contagion from the city, holding them to be enemies of both Gop and man.

The consequence is that the French Canadians furnish almost the only victims from small-pox. Were it not for the cases and deaths which have occurred among them. the contagion in Montreal would have attracted slight attention, for the number of sufferers from it would have been too few to justify anybody in calling it epidemic. Even with the disease raging about them, and all the time growing more virulent among the unvaccinated French Canadians, the vaccinated part of the population have enjoyed comparative immunity from it, though they have pursued their ordinary course of life. They have been living in a pest house, and yet have escaped harm because they were sensible enough to profit by the great discovery which has almost entirely conquered a disease that previously had caused nearly a tenth part of the mortality in civilized countries, and left those who recovered from it with disfiguring marks.

The worst of it is that the people who stubbornly refuse to take advantage of a measure of protection whose effectiveness is shown so incontestably, are not themselves the only sufferers from their folly. They are always inviting the contagion to the communities in which they live, and from them it spreads to everybody who at the moment is insufficiently guarded by vaccination. They are persistent enemies of the health of those by whom they are surrounded, and send the seeds of the disease far and near, exciting anxiety among millions, and spreading the contagion wherever individ-

uals are found who are not fortifled against it. Happily, the prejudices against vaccination which formerly existed among some of our own foreign-born population have at last been pretty effectually overcome; but so long as Montreal continues to be a smallpox pest hole we must expect to find cases of the disease occurring here, for there still remain a few ignorant, superstitious, and cranky individuals who are as hot against vaccination as the wretched French Cana-

A Catholic Priest for Total Abstinence.

A very remarkable incident of the Temperance Conference in session in Philadel phia was the appearance on the platform last Thursday of a Roman Catholic priest for the purpose of making an earnest assault upon the liquor traffic.

There are, of course, many advocates of total abstinence among the Catholic clergy, and the Catholics have a Total Abstinence Union which contains over forty thousand members; but Father CLEARY's readiness to take part in a convention of the radical tem perance people of every kind of religious affiliation was unusual enough to excite special remark. In order to help along the cause in which he is so ardently enlisted, he was willing to sit on a platform with such men as Gov. St. John and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and be included in a list of speakers which consisted of both male and female advocates of total abstinence and prohibition. "Let total abstinence be brought about in any legitimate manner," said Father CLEARY

'and we will greet the consummation." Yet Dr. BURCHARD thought he was saying omething very fine and effective when he talked before Mr. BLAINE on the eve of the iast election about rum, Romanism, and rebellion, as if the three were by common consent necessarily associated. And, in truth, his remark was wonderfully effective, for it

defeated BLAINE. But, after all, did not the blundering Dr. BURCHARD merely let out at an inopportune moment the average feeling of Protestants Do they not generally assume, like him, that as a matter of course the Roman Catholic Church is friendly to rum, and that it inculcates an ethical standard inferior to that in

which they themselves profess to believe? And this feeling continues at a time when the most vigorous efforts to promote temper-

ance reform are made within the Roman Church, and a council of its highest dignitaries has explicitly directed priests to use their influence to induce Catholies to withdraw from the liquor traffic. What body of Protestant ministers in New York is doing so much practical work in behalf of temperane as the Paulist Fathers, for instance? And where is there a severer code of morals than that to which the Roman Church commands

It is true that Father CLEARY is exceptional among priests in his willingness to ally himself with outside temperance movements. In general they seem to insist on confining themselves to the work within their own special field, holding that the only proper society for the promotion of reform is the Church itself; that there alone is the salt which can save the whole. But they are not less advocates of temperance than Protestant ministers are, and there is the same difference of opinion among them as to what reasonable temperance is, and the same difference of individual custom as to the use of alcoholic beverages. Some of them agree with Dr. HOWARD CROSBY that a little wine is good for the stomach's sake, and others follow Father CLEARY in avoiding it altogether. Protestants generally are as silly as Dr. BURCHARD so long as they refuse to recognize the fact that the Roman Catholic Church is always on the side of good morals and the peace and order of society.

The Historian and the Poet.

The Hon, JOHN DAVIS LONG of Hingham. Mass., a Congressman who is widely known as a translator of VIRGIL, ventured a few days ago to declare in effect that the Republican party had no further use for the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE AS a Presidential candidate. Mr. Long didn't love Mr. BLAINE before the Republican Convention met, and so, perhaps, feels himself absolved since the election from continuing to whoop it up for the historian. Some ungodly and mischievous persons have thought that Jolly JOHN might even have bolted the nomination last year if he had not been running for Congress himself: but this is doubtless calumny. He bolted in 1872, but he was a young fellow then. He was too stout and comfortable to bolt again in 1885, and his declaration against Brother BLAINE is only a faint reminiscence of by-gone friskiness. Mr. Long is one of those perfectly safe Republicans who like to indulge in a little independence when it doesn't cost anything.

The State, a newly established Massachusetts Republican organ, written by orthodox Republicans for orthodox Republicans, and including among its contributors, we believe, the Hon. John Davis Long, avers that "Blainism is the bone and sinew of the Republican party." Well, what is Blainism without BLAINE? Isn't he still, as he was last year, the most popular Republican with Republicans, and why should he be ordered by Mr. Long or anybody else to cease henceforth from bothering himself with the leadership of the party? If it hadn't been for those untrustworthy ears of his, which didn't allow him to hear and object to Brother BURCHARD's brief review of the Democratic party until he found it was hurting him, who knows but Brother BLAINE might have been in the White House now, in which case Jolly John, who is a prudent fellow with a very quick apprehension of the buttered side of his bread, would doubtless have done him proper honor.

But Mr. Long would not have been Brother BLAINE's candidate for the Speakership any more than he is now. Possibly if the Hon. THOMAS B. REED wasn't a Maine man, Mr Long might have been more reserved in expressing an opinion about the political value of the most distinguished living Maine manwith the possible exception of NEAL Dow.

After all, it is necessary to get a Republican House before you can get a Republican Speaker, and so the high-vaulting ambition of the Hingham statesman for the Speakership, the Senatorship, and the Presidency must remain a pleasing dream-

"It may be for years and it may be forever." We hope the Kennebec historian and statesman will forgive the Hingham statesman and poet.

DAVID BENNETT HILL was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly with SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and their committee drafted all the reform bills which were passed by that Legislature. Mr. Hill was made Chairman of the sub-committee, and took the laboring oar not only in drafting those bills, but also in passing them in the Assembly. Isn't it a little funny to see our esteemed contemporary, the Times, now trying to make the people believe that DAVID B. HILL was in alliance with WILLIAM M. TWEED?

Among the most entertaining chronicles of

the early days of New York are those that relate the adventures of the Dutch navigators among the perils and terrors of Hell Gate. In fact, Hell Gate has proved hardly less formidable and dangerous in the days of steam than it was in the time of the original Knickerbockers. But this week, unless some hitch occurs in gateway to the Sound will be widely opened by the blowing up of Flood Rock. A fair beginning was made nine years ago when the Hallett's Point reef was shattered to pieces, but the coming explosion will be a far grander displaof the power of dynamite. Before the Hallett's Point explosion considerable anxiety was felt in Astoria and the upper part of this city lest houses should be shaken down or seriously damaged by the shock. The result, however, proved so conclusively that the engineers knew what they were saving when they declared the force of the explosives would be exhausted in breaking the honeycombed rock, that this time there appears to be no foar that Manhattan Island will receive an unpleasant shaking up.

But things will be very lively in Hell Gate when the 300.000 pounds of explosives are touched off. It will be a bad day for fish in the neighborhood of Flood Rock, and if the river leaps foaming from its bed as it did when Hallett's Point was blown up, it will make a sight

When Col. GEORGE BLISS wrote that part of the Republican platform condomning Governor Hill for signing certain bills relating to the city of New York, had he forgotten that those bills were passed by a Legislature having a large Republican majority in both Houses?

We trust that Gen. Logan's book will give due space to the comparative achievements of CHARLEMAGNE, HANNIBAL, and SCIPIO APRI-CANUS. LOGAN DHU'S opinion of them cannot but be singularly fresh and interesting. They are perhaps rather hackneyed subjects to some people, but to him they have all the charm o novelty. At least CHABLEMAGNE and Scipio are probably new acquaintances of his. Hanniba and Carthage he may have heard of. They are owns on the classic soil of old Missouri,

prises on the Congo have indirectly helped to extend the horrors of the slave trade. CAMERon and Stanker found the western limit of the Arab slave dealers at Nyangwe, 300 miles west of Lake Tanganyika. The dealers fully be-lieved the fabulous stories about great tribes of hostile savages further down the Congo. They would not give CAMERON a man or sell him a boat to pursue his journey. The powerful Arab Tippu TiB engaged to accompany STANLEY for sixty marches, but he was in mortal terror of the evils ahead, and backed out of his bargain before it was half fulfilled. He

It is a singular fact that STANLEY's enter-

heard many months later that the dangers he feared were imaginary, that STANLEY's little band had safely reached the sea, and he and his brethren at once turned their covetous eyes loward the new country. They have now pengwe, where, at Stanley Falls, they are making arge plantations, building stone houses, and enslaving thousands of natives almost within

ight of one of the white stations. IRA DAVENPORT'S great distinctions would appear to be his vast wealth and his bad health.

The editor of the Journal of Commerce says of a clause in the four per cent, United States bonds of 1907, which contains the words "redeemable in coin:"

"We drew up the clause in question to be engraved on the first bonds upon which the promise was made, and wrote it 'gold coin of the standard value,' &c. Some time afterward, when there was a question about the matter, we stated that they were payable in gold coin, supposing that our suggestion had been adopted precisely as we wrote it. In reply a Wall street broker brought in a bond, and we found to our great surprise that the word 'gold' had been omitted."

It would have been more surprising if the Treasury Department had allowed the clause to go in as it was first written. The act of Congress authorizing the issue of the bonds provided that they should be redeemable "in coin" only, and the word "gold" would have been an unlawful interpolation.

The soldiers of the Queen of Madagascar say that two powerful allies, Gen. Hazo and Gen. Tazo, or, in other words, fever and forest, are fighting on their side against the French. Gen. fazo all this year has been busy at Tamatave filling the hospitals and untimely graves with hapless Frenchmen. Three weeks ago Admiral Mior yielded to the clamors of his men and marched inland to find a healthful camp among the mountains. "The French are going to occupy any place they choose in Madagascar," recently remarked Admiral Mior. He is now in a position to revise this remark, for, chose to occupy Tarafat, the Hovas, aided by Gen. Tazo, wouldn't let him. out sent the French intruders hurrying back to Tamatave, the stronghold of Gen. Hazo, with a ess of thirty killed and wounded. The job of wresting Madagascar from her ancient conquerors may yet prove a very large contract even for a big and powerful nation like France.

The starry heavens present a rare attraction this month. The splendid planet Saturn, with its vast rings spread open to their widest extent, will be in perihelion week after next, and, as the earth is nearly between it and the sun, the opportunity thus afforded for studying the ringed world is such as occurs only once in about thirty years. It is a sight calculated to open one's eyes to the possibilities of creation to see this huge globe of Saturn hung in space, surrounded by a series of gigantic rings, one inside the other, and all as solid in appearance as the great planet itself.

Dr. TAYLOR, the Inspector of Vaccination, may be wrong in thinking that New York is threatened with an epidemic of small-pox through the importation of the disease from Montreal. At any rate, the danger is not great. Health officials are not mobbed for the performance of their duty in this town, and, with the protection afforded by vaccination, New Yorkers are reasonably safe from a small-pox epidemic, even though a case of the disease may now and then reach us from the Canadian metropolis.

THE SUSPENDED CUSTOMS AGENTS. Commodore Ferguson Writes an Explana-

tory Letter to Secretary Manning. Secretary of the Treasury Manning diected Special Treasury Agent Ayers on Monday last to suspend from the force two of Mr. Aver's agents, pending the investigation of the charges that they had received from Commo dore James M. Forguson of Philadelphia \$50 on his arrival from Europe in August last to avoid having his baggage searched by the customs officials. One of the officials suspended was Duncan M. Harrison. Mr. Harrison said yesterday that he was told that he was suspended because he refused to disclose the name of a person who told him in confidence that Commodore Ferguson was to bring to New York dutiable articles. Mr. Harrison said he was legally in the right in refusing to disclose the name of his informant. The following letter has been sent to Secre-tary Manning by Commodore Ferguson:

Inn. Daniel Manning, Secretary U. S. Treatury,
DEAR SIR: I have no desire to trouble or annoy you any further in regard to the false charges made against me on the arrival of the Westernland in Jersey City on the 11th of August last. However, seeing so many missianness in the New York, papers within the last few days charging me with bribony Mr. Harrison, I deem the duty I owe to myself, as well as to him, that I should say to you Mr. Harrison did not syon him that I should say to you Mr. Harrison did not syon him tax such a thing as taking a leife, and I am quite positive I neither offered nor gave him the amount of one cent. Mr. Harrison was very courteous and polite, and after the order had been given for the examination of our baggage we saw no more of him. I hope that Mr. Harrison will see that it is his duty to give the name of his informant. Thanking you for your former courtesy. I have the honor to be yours sincerely.

Oct. 2, 1885.

Paradine and the Obeliek

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I notice in your issue of Sept. 30 a reported inter view with Prof. Chandler respecting Prof. Doremus's report on the obelisk to the Park Com missioners. Prof. Chandler is represented as saying that he had "read Dr. Doremus's letter to Mr. Crimmins," and agrees with him that something should be done at once to preserve the obelisk. But he seems to have overlooked altogether, when speaking of the English obe lisk. Prof. Doremus's statement that it had been treated to guard it from the destructive effects of the English climate. Again, Prof. Chandler is reported to have said: Least of all should melted paraffine be applied without careful experiments first being made as to the effects of heating on stone similar to that of the obelisk.

Prof. Doremus had written: Commander Gorringe gave me quits a large piece of the ubelisk, one end of which I warmed and dropped into metred parafilm. The stone absorbed it almost as readily as a jump of sugar does water.

readily as a lump of sugar does water.

In addition it has also been announced through the papers that one side of the plinth has been treated with the melted paraffine wax, after heating the surface of the stone, as advised by Prof. Doremus, and any one visiting the obelisk can witness its success.

As to the use and effects of linesed oil on stone or brick any builder or his laborer could readily inform Prof. Chandler that the results of its application are neither effective nor durable. There are a number of houses treated with linesed oil in this city, and I would respectfully call Prof. Chandler's attention to 62 Park avenue, near Thirty-eighth street, as one of the numerous horrible examples of this method. method.

I would not trouble you on this matter, but the letter and interview have awakened consid-

erable interest in the profession and the public generally, and many divergent opinions have been expressed.

ABCHITECT.

The President and the Mugwumps. From the New Orleans City Item.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It is an "open secret" u high official circles that the President is much cha grined at the extreme alacrity with which all the In dependent newspapers have gone over to the support of the New York Republican State ticket. Those which had received most consideration from the Administration, like the Times and Evening Post, were readless to desert, not even awaiting the naming of Democratic can-didates, and are now most rabid in denouncing the Democratic ticket. As he has shown stanch fidelity to the civil service reform, of which the Mugwumps clair to be especial champions, the President thinks that this quick desertion in his own State savors of treachery to

War with Russia Still Expected. From Vanity Fair.

So strong is the feeling, among those who know, that war with Russia is only postponed, that preparations in India are being made precisely as if war were alike inevitable and imminent.

True, Most True! From the Cituen.

THE SUN is about the best newspaper in America-perhaps in the world-is famous for what Mousignor Capel called its intellectuality. It is also fanous, though Monsignor Capel did not say so, for its ac-

Good Advice to the President. From the Citizen. A lady caller at the White House has advised President Cleveland to set married within six months. This is the best advice which he has yet received. The lady is away ahead of the Magrumps.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The action of the Democratic State Convention regarding so-called civil service reform illustrates the attitude of the party in reference to that issue. Whatever was left unsaid in its platform was significantly expressed by the nomination for the office of Governor and for that of Lieutenant-Governor. The Republicans, with characteristic recklessness and insincerity, have incorporated the entire Eatonian system into their platform. They were the more readily prepared to do this from the fact that, being out of power, they are little likely to be held to account. Their commitments upon this humbug and swindle under the administrations of Hayes, Garfleld, and Arthur form an edifying contrast with their present

utterances. Few persons appear to have an adequate conception of the consequences which must in-evitably flow from the permanent adoption of the Estonian system. It contemplates nothing less than an entire revolution of the policy of our Government. Involving as it does the elimination of partisanship from our political system, the change will be most radical and will be sure to produce the most momentous results. Not ong ago a well-known advocate of civil service reform gave the following explanation of the scheme: Our past policy, he urged, was well enough for a population of 3,000,000, with an annual revenue of 43,000,000. It is not suited to the exigencies of a mighty empire comprising almost 60,000,000 inhabitants, with an annual revenue of 4500,000,000.

Another writer dwells complacently upon the fact that by the agency of modern invention private property has been augmented in a ratio vastly greater than the increase of population and of the public receipts. He accordingly argues that new safeguards must be provided for the security of property, and that measures must be forthwith set in operation to check the spirit of communism, which, as he affirms, is now in active career. than an entire revolution of the policy of our

must be forthwith set in operation to check the spirit of communism, which, as he affirms, is now in active career.

These protective measures, it will be seen, are to be introduced through the Eatonian system. They aim at nothing less than a revolution in the Government. The people are to be insidiously separated from all influence in public sfairs. Under the pretext of competitive examinations, the whole matter is to be arranged so that only a favored number, specially trained for the purpose, and in other respects acceptable, will be eligible to official appointments, and will hold their places for life. The wealthy alone will thus be enabled to meet the requirements. The Civil Service Commission, a tribunal unknown to our Constitution, is to be invested with authority to change not only the methods, but the very nature and genius of the Government. Our people are to be reduced to two classes, the rulers and the ruled; and an irresponsible oligarchy, with no qualification except that of wealth, with any absolute control except that of wealth, with any absolute control.

to be invested with authority to change not only the methods, but the very nature and genius of the Government. Our people are to be reduced to two classes, the rulers and the ruled: and an irresponsible oligarchy, with no qualification except that of wealth, will have absolute control of public affairs.

Despotism can go no further. "I wish for no savants in my empire," said Francis II. "I only desire good subjects." In an absolute government, as under an efficient civil service reform Administration, there can be no political parties. The annthilation of parties in this country would, in effect, be nothing less than the destruction of our entire system of government. From the days of George Washington down to the present day one or another party has been in power, and acquisseence in the will of the majority has been regarded as the vital principle of our institutions. Perhaps no other criterion so accurately defines the amount of freedom enjoyed by any people as the existence or non-existence of political parties.

The uprising of two great parties in England has been justly regarded as the period of the birth of constitutional liberty. Macaulay has fixed upon the year 1641 as the date when these began their corporate existence. From that time Cavallers and Roundheads, Tories and Whigs, Conservatives and Liberals, have alternately divided public sentiment. The great historian sets forth the advantages accruing to that country from this system. Many of his observations apply with equal force to the Government of our own country. Rival parties act as a check upon each other, and the nation derives the benefits of both.

"The truth is," says Macaulay, "that though both parties have often seriously erred, England could have spared neither. If, in her institutions, freedom and order, the advantages arising from innovation and the advantages arising from prescription have been combined to an extent elsewhere unknown, we may nitribute this happy peculiarity to the strenuous conflicts and alternate victories of two er is withdrawn, and it becomes an easy prey to despotic forces within or to freer and more active neighbors without. Every incentive to patriotism and public virtue is smothered when the people are virtually estracized and excluded from participation in public affairs. The Eatonian system works this exclusion, rendering the people mere tributaries of their rulers. The creation of an officeholding ariseporacy as contemplated can only result in the rendering the people mere tributaries of their rulers. The creation of an officeholding aristocracy, as contemplated, can only result in the final overthrow of our free institutions.

Under no circumstances will the American people permit a moneyed oligarchy to be invested with the powers of the Government. The people must always remain the source of authority. The preservation of the republic depends upon the continuance of power in their hands. The poor and the rich must always continue to be equal before the law. Experience has shown that government by party is most conducive to national progress. In the future, as in the past, the public safety is to be maintained by the means set forth by the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence: "A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the aword of revolution where peaceful remedies are unprovided."

Time alone must determine whether and how the impending revolution can be achieved.

A BOY IN BLUE. IMPROVING YACHT MODELS.

One Way in which Even the Puritan Model Might be Bettered. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is one peculiarity about the Genesta which should not be overlooked by enterprising yacht builders. She is remarkably quick in stays. She whirls around from one tack to another like a top turning on its spindle. In that re spect she is superior to the Puritan by from three to seven seconds, as the caroful records kept by the reporters show. Of course, this

is due to some peculiarity of her model. American yacuts, without exception, I think, are built to draw more water aft than forward. The Priscilla draws about three feet more aft

are built to draw more water aft than forward. The Priscilla draws about three feet more aft than forward. The difference in the Furitan is not so great. Both vessels have straight keels. They seem to have been built with proper modifications, from the ideas which governed the builders of the famous Baltimore clipper schooners. These schooners were remarkably fast vessels, and were lively in stays as compared with other vessels built in those days. In fact, it is said that they whirled around like darkies at a shindy. That was a great achievement for the time, because before that day ships invariably gained sternway in going about.

Nowadays it is not enough that a vessel should gather no sternway. She must forge ahead until she gets a good pull on the other tack. Yet yachtsmen build a vessel that draws more water ait than it does forward with a great perpendicular wail of deadwood rising from the keel forming, with the keel and the stern post and the long lines that sweep upward unsier the counter, a flat triangic. When the helmsman throws the wheel hard over, it is of course the stern that is shoved down to leaward. The bow does not come up into the wind except as the centreboard acts slightly as a fulcrum to force the vessel to turn on the centreboard as a pivot. To build a vessel that will be lively in stays there must be nothing to prevent her stern from swinging quickly down to leaward. The difficulty which svery sailor has found in steering a ship dead before the wind illustrates this. The vessel jaws around because the wind shoves her down by the bows and holists her heels out of the water.

An examination of the model of the Genesta shows that her greatest draught of water is not very far from her midship section. The great angle of her rudder post pinces the rudder would do.

Actual tests have shown that the Yankee model, as a whole, is the hest in the world; but the experience with the Puritan has proved that the old Yankee model could be improved.

Actual tests have ended could be improved that the

Somebedy Told Him.

"Ah! Mr. Deldtrich, got a baby at your iouse f"
"Yas. Mr. Murphy."
"Yas. Mr. Murphy."
"Ko, sires; not this time."
"It's a boy, then !"
"Oh, semebody's been telling you."

BLEEDING THE CITY BY SAL

Abelishing Parties and Concentrating Powe Comptroller Leew Expanse the Perpotus.
Extertion of State Assessments. Comptroller Loew has sent to the Gibbs investigating committee, with a view to obtaining a remedy by legislation, some facts and suggestions about taxes and assess charged as arrears upon the books of the Finance Department. The unpaid personal taxes in arrears on June 30 last amounted to \$11.844,158, the accumulation of twenty years. But a small amount of arrears of personal taxes is ever collected, and Comptroller Loew

> be collected. Comptroller Losw also suggests that some authority of law is required to cancel taxes upon real estate belonging to the city or State. which taxes are often levied by mistake. The Comptroller furnishes the following schedule of property exempt from taxation:

suggests the propriety of establishing some

authority of law to write the arrears off the

books upon proper evidence that they cannot

....\$178,894,000 City property
United States property
Courch property
Miscellaneous property

Total \$265,091,080

at present, having no representation at all.

The discrimination against the city becomes yet more glaring when we look for a moment at the statistics of the last United States census. This authority gives several estimates concerning the property valuations of the State of New York. Its 'estimated true valuation' of property according to location in the State is \$6,309,000,000; of property according to ownership, \$7,619,000,000. And in respect of the total assessed valuation, which for the year of the census, 1890, was \$2,651,940,006, its estimated true valuation is \$7,619,000,000, giving a percentage of '34.81' as the 'ratio of assessed to true valuation for the State.'

"The injustice done to the city of New York in not giving it a voice, at least, for the protection of its rights and interests, on the State Board for flxing the proportion of State taxes among the several counties of the State, is rendered more conspicuous by the fact that the great corporations, which yield an annual revenue of nearly \$2,000,000 to the State, are principally located in this city, while, at the same time, it is deprived of the right to tax them for State purposes, and their personal property increases the valuations upon which the State tax is assessed.

"I find upon further examination of the equalized valuations for the State tax of 1884 that in several counties reductions were made from their assessed valuations of real estate, showing the great injustice done to the city of New York by adding the sum of \$113,919,639 to real estate valuations." He says that in the tollowing counties reductions were made of from fifteen to thirty-four per cent, from their real estate valuations, "He says that in the tollowing counties reductions were made of from the assessors reside:

Assessed

**Asse

argest in the two last named countle two of the three State assessors reside:



He Had Nothing to Do with Suggesting o Although James Wadsworth, the Republican candidate for State Comptroller, in frequently referred to in the Republican papers as the author of the Corporation Tax law, he certainly had nothing whatever to do with it. The law was drawn by the Hon. George H. Forster, in 1876, before Wadsworth was ever heard of in public life. Mr. Forster was a member of the Assembly at the time, and was one of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. George H. Andrews, who was at that time one of the Tax Commissioners of this city, called Mr. Forster's attention to the condition of the Tax law, and showed conclusively that there was need of its being thoroughly revised and

Tax law, and showed conclusively that thore was need of its being thoroughly revised and changed.

Mr. Forster and Mr. Andrews had a consultation, and began sifting the matter. They collected all the information they could, and finally a bill imposing a State tax on corporations was drawn by Mr. Forster. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee in the Assembly, and was reported and printed, but was not acted upon by the Assembly in 1876. The substance of the bill was twice introduced by other members in 1878 and 1879, but was not acted upon in either year. In 1880, when Mr. Forster was in the Senate, he brought the subject up by a series of resolutions establishing the principle of raising a large part of the State revenue by a tax on corporations. A special joint committee of the two Houses on taxation was appointed, of which Mr. Forster was the New York member. The drawing up of all the bills was referred to him as a sub-committee of one. He drew the bill, and had charge of it in the Senate. It finally passed both Houses, and is the present law. Mr. Wadsworth had nothing whatever to do with it except to carry it out as Comptroller like his successors. Davenport and Chapin. The latter, Mr. Forster says, made many valuable suggestions by way of amendments to the law as the necessity for them was developed. He did far more by way of improving the bill than either Wadsworth or Davenport.

MORMONN IN INDIA.

Propagandists from Utah Fail to Make Con-verts in Calcutta,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- Reports have been received of the apparent utter failure of a recent Mormon mission sent to India. The nission consisted of Elder Willes and Messrs. McCune and Pratt. Their arrival at Calcutta was reported by the United States Vice-Consul to the Secretary of State. Minister Lowell, by direction of Secretary Frelinghuysen, officially called the attention of the British authorities to the subject, and requested that appropriate instructions be issued to the proper authoriinstructions be issued to the proper authorities with a view to checking any shipment of Mormon recruits to the United States.

The Indian authorities to whom Mr. Lowell's communication was referred said that the harm done by the Mormons had been inappreciable, and that, in the opinion of the Government, no special measures were at present necessary, but that in case of unlawful recruiting of men or women, the provisions of the Penal Code would be applied.

The Mormons made no converts in Calcutta. They separated and visited other parts of India, and are reported to have converted two or three persons, but finally became so much reduced in finances that they were compelled to seek help, and one or more of them left India in a state of destitution.

To Keep Hawks from Chickens. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have

been a reader of Tax Sux for over twenty years, but never yet saw a remedy for keeping hawks from never yet saw a remedy for keeping hawks from chickens. Here is my remedy:

When the chicks are hatched, count them, and put them under a sifter bottom up—the sifter, not the chickens. Turn it around one time for every chick that is under the sifter. No hawks will trouble them that year. Or put a rock in the fire, and keep it hot all the time you have chicks. It will answer the same purpose. This coust nothing, and is worth a trial. Hy neighbor, Mr. Arthur Jordan, says he has tried the rock for fitten year, and never lost a chick.

Land the signal of the same and time. Tom McMullen of liertford says he has tried the rock for fitten year, and never lost a chick.

Land the says have become and time to me McMullen of liertford says he the same, and time. Next day Mr. Hawk comes and takes away the times. Next day Mr. Hawk comes and takes away the times. Next day Mr. Hawk comes and takes away the times. Next day Mr. Hawk comes and takes away the times. Next day Mr. Hawk comes and takes away the times. Next day Mr. Hawk comes and takes away the times. Next day Mr. Hawk and the same should the same should be sufficient cure to get rid of mice and services. I have an excellent cure to get rid of mice and strength of the same accelent cure to get rid of mice and strength of the same accelent cure to get rid of mice and strength. The same Verlage of the same contains the same accelent cure to get rid of mice and strength of the same contains the same conta

The San-Views of an Old Soldler.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I said something some time ago about your paper falling off in circulation, and I know the reason it fell off. There was a large number of persons that took it during three onthe of the Presidential election agitation that die not take any paper any other part of the year of any de-erription. They dropped it as aron as the quarter run out, because they could not afford to take any paper any sker.

I never knew a person to dron your paper and take
other one. I have taken it two years of my life, and
nik it is the lest and most honorable paper published
New York city.

o New York city. If I ever take a paper again I shall take The Sys. National Soldiers' Hour, Va., Sept. 26.

In the Stoke Hole.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would you kindly inform me through the columns of your valuable paper how many men are required to run the furnaces of the largest steamship that piles between New York and Liverpool? From 50 to 120 firemen and coal heavers, besides half a dozen engineers.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The week at Lenox has been very gay. There has been a dance every evening, each one prettier, livelier, and pleasanter than the last. If houses in Lenox are small and ballrooms have lattice windows and low cellings, the taste that is shown in their fittings and The marshes and meadows are made to yield up their brilliant blossoms in such profusion, and the falling scarlet leaves the whole village at this season are put togother so skilfully, as to make wall coverings more beautiful than anything that New York florists could devise or the looms of France manufacture. No one who has not been there can imagine the fine effect produced by these

very simple materials.

For Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts's dance on Wednesday night the Ladies' Club was en-larged by the addition of a tent-like structure, which was lighted by candles and Chinese lanterns, and so garlanded with flowers as to show only here and there the red and white stripes of the tent. The cotillon was led by Mr. Harry Cannon and Miss Endicott, and the favors were long streamers of delicately tinted ribbons and huge bunches of flowers. When to these were added a more than usual number of beautiful women, even Dr. Syntax, could be have been resurrected for the occasion, would hardly have wished to journey further in search of the picturesque, Mrs. Frank Lawrance was perhaps more ob-served and admired than any one, as she wore frock of soft disphanous material which seemed to envelop her like a rosy cloud. Miss Langdon was in black with bright yellow flowers, which is more becoming than anything she wears except ivory white. Miss Kate Bulkley wore white lace and silk. Mrs. Helyar was in light gray, with what is seldom seen in Lenox, a stomacher of diamonds of great size and bril-liancy. Mrs. Frederick Newbold, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Grenville .Kane, Mrs. James B. Potter, Miss Eleanor Chauman, and Miss Alice Rathbone were all faultlessly costumed, and contributed to the fuscination of the scene.

The party at Miss Furniss's barn, which was given by two young Philadelphians, was almost equally successful. The decorations bore somethat of the harvest home character, and in the case of pumpkins, carrots, and potatoes distance certainly lent enchantment to the view. But the white and purple grapes, golden rod, evergreens, and scarlet berries counteracted the more prosaic fruits of the earth, and were so advantageously disposed as to give the oarn quite the appearance of a fairy bower. Almost the same persons were present as at Mrs. Roberts's, and dancing was kept up with spirit until a late hour.

A soft, hazy atmosphere, through which the

ills looked miles away, and a temperature that lovers and landowners call "real Berkshire , weather," greeted the autumn bride on Thursday morning. The marriage was solemnized in the Episcopal church, and the bride entered, after the fashion of thirty years ago, on the arm of her uncle. Mrs. Kneeland following with Mr. Henry Munroe. Miss Adèle Kneeland, the only bridesmaid, and the best man. a brother of the bridegroom, walked together. So the usual procession of bridesmaids and ushers, with eyes fixed upon vacancy, and looking like peripatetic wax figures, was omitted for once. The bride was superb in white satin and orange blossoms, and her sister, in canary-colored silk, with masses of equally admired. The ushers were Messra. rescott Lawrence, Woodbury Kane, Philip Allen, and Lowis M. Rutherford. The organ-ists were Miss Mera and Mr. Creighton Webb. A small reception followed the church ceremony, at which Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, who were a fascinating costume of lilac watered silk and a violet bonnet, were among the guests.

Newport's season collapsed so suddenly, and so resolutely refused to be revived, that she has been obliged to take a back seat for more than a fortnight past. At present she has assumed a purely commercial aspect, and transections in real estate are the leading topics of the day. The breaking up of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard's delightful establishment and the sale of the home to which so many have been made welcome has been looked upon almost as social calamity by many of the cottagers. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will no doubt prove worthy successors, and "The Breakers" could hardly have passed into better hands, but the people of our model republic will have to be polished down to a barder finish than they have yet attained before they can cry: "The King is dead. Long live the King!" with the Mr. Lorillard will probably now have more

time and money to give to his hunting and racing property. His new kennels for the accommodation of a pack of hounds recently imported are said to have cost over \$60,000. They lay claim to the distinction of being the most complete kennels in any country. "and," says a leading English journal. "well they may." Eight hundred invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Sophy Brown and Mr. W. W. Sherman, which is to take place at the house of the bride's father in Newport on Wed-

nesday. There are to be no bridesmaids, only a "best girl," in which capacity Miss Van Rensselaer is to officiate. Mr. Sherman is not even to have a best man. What the duties, functions, or privileges of a "best girl" may be the world has yet to discover. On Wednesday they will be enlightened. Perhaps she is expected to supersede the best man and assume his duties—to hold the bridegroom's hat during the ceremony, hand the clergyman his fee, superintend the arrangements at the church, and look after the luggage and the provision of rice and old slippers when the bridal pair depart. If she is only to discharge the light and easy duties of first bridesmaid, by holding the bride's bouquet and lace handkerchief, why should the new and undignified appellation of "best girl" be given to her? Since women have taken to smoking, hunting, four-in-hand and tandom driving, rifle shooting, poker playing, and stock speculating, a man has little or nothing left that is distinctively his own. Even in name the ladies desire to approach as nearly as possible to the masculine standard.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Mary B. Hyde and Mr. Sidney Dillon Ripley, which will take place on the 14th at Mr. Hyde's beautiful country place near Babylon. L. I.

The marriage of Miss Mary Hammond and Mr. Edward Brooks of Boston will be celebrated on the 22d inst. at the residence of the bride's

father, near New London, Conn.

The engagement has recently been announced of Miss Fanny Perkins, daughter of Mr. Charles L. Perkins, and Mr. Henry Chapman, son of the late Henry Grafton Chapman and grandson of the Hon. John Jay. Mr. Chapman is a young lawyor, and is now in the office of his uncle, Mr. Randolph Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are preparing to go to the far West, and expect to spend most of the winter at Colorado Springs. They make the jour-ney for the health of their daughter, Miss Elise

Perkins, who was very ill last winter. The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Carley and of the Richard Hunts have received printed announcements, or what the French would call "faire part," of the marriage of Mr. Richard Howland Hunt and Miss Pearl Carley on the 16th of September at St. Andrew's Church, Sonning-on-Thames, Berkshire, England. The young couple have taken an apartment, and will reside next winter at 5 Rue de

la Pianche, Paris. The runaway marriage of Miss Honora Harwood almost on the eve of her union with another man has brought distress upon a large family connection. Her training has been most careful, her home is a tender and happy one. No coercion was used in the matter of her enagement to Mr. Pruyn, and no possible reason can be divined for her conduct. "Marrying in haste and repenting at leisure" seems to be so decidedly the motto of the present generation that the wise heads of the Quaker State may be right after all in "requiring nineteen im-portant questions" to be answered before the